

BATTLE GROUND MEMORIAL PARK  
STURGEON VICTORY HILL  
BATTLE HILL WARE

71.7009.083.0524



# Illinois

## Black Hawk War Battleground Memorial Park

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection







ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE NATIONS MARTYR.

ANNUNCIATED APRIL 1911 (1883).

— 222 —





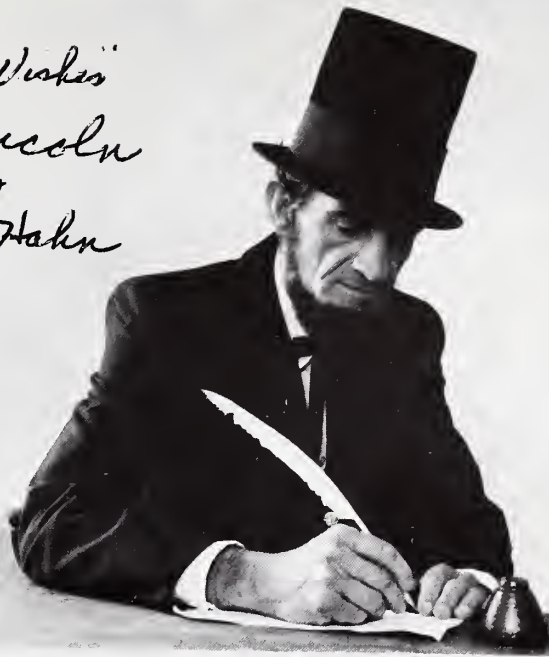








"Best Wishes"  
A. Lincoln  
By  
Harry Hahn



—Steve Hahn Photo

Harry Hahn of Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548 is shown portraying Abraham Lincoln.

PLACE  
STAMP  
HERE

POST CARD



# BATTLE GROUND MEMORIAL PARK

P.O. Box 401, Stillman Valley, IL 61084

1-815-645-2603

28 January 1996

The Lincoln Museum  
200 East Berry  
P.O. Bx-7838  
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46801-7838  
James E. Eber  
Research Assistant

Dear Mr. Eber,

*Research #94*

Sorry to take so long in replying. I'm on pension and resources are limited. Enclosing a check in hopes that it will help out a bit.

Am sending copies of some items I have here in my Research/Library/so day to be Museum. Don't have much else in Lincoln materials.

If you or anyone from your Museum/Fort Wayne area are in area and would like to walk in some areas that Lincoln walked; the door is open. Lincoln was in the area in 1832 as a member of the Illinois Militia. Was part of the burial detail that was here about 15 May 1832. Our "Stillman's Run Memorial Park" was where the Blackhawk War started.

Our Battery-G, Civil War re-enacting group, has several cannons that were in the Civil War. Several of its members were in the movie Gettesburg.

Thank you for the information. I will be showing it around.

Respectfully yours in History

*James L. Meissen*

James L. Meissen  
Research Co-ordinator  
Lt. Col.  
Illinois State Militia  
Reactivated



# FIN

ILLINOIS

DELIVERED AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE MONDAY FEB

of the "Lone Wolf" and "The College Communist" and stamped in red ink (all

Upon this, Douglas holds the affirmative, the Republicans the negative. This affirma-

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY THE TRIBUNE. PRICE, PER SINGLE COPY, 4c.  
 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE: \$1.25; PER THOUSAND, \$10.



now in  
or any of  
ation; and if they, how they actu-  
on it—how they expressed that better  
derstanding.

In 1784—three years before the Constitu-  
tion—the United States then owning the  
Northwestern Territory, and no other—the  
Congress of the Confederation had before them  
the question of prohibiting slavery in that  
Territory; and four of the “thirty-nine”  
who afterward framed the Constitution were  
in that Congress, and voted on that question.  
Of these, Roger Sherman, Thomas Mifflin,  
and Hugh Williamson voted for the prohibi-  
tion—thus showing that, in their understand-  
ing, no line dividing local from federal  
authority, nor anything else, properly forbade  
the Federal Government to control as to slavery  
in federal territory. The other of the four—  
James McHenry—voted against the prohibi-  
tion, showing that, for some cause, he thought  
it improper to vote for it.

In 1787, still before the Constitution, but  
while the Convention was in session framing  
it, and while the Northwestern Territory  
still was the only territory owned by the  
United States—the same question of prohibi-  
ting slavery in the territory again came before  
the Congress of the Confederation; and three  
more of the “thirty-nine” who afterward  
framed the Constitution, were in that Congress,  
and voted on the question. They were Wil-  
liam Blount, William Few and Abraham Bal-  
dwin; and they all voted for the prohibition—  
thus showing that, in their understanding, no  
line dividing local from federal authority,  
nor anything else, properly forbids the Federal  
Government to control as to slavery in federal  
territory. This time the prohibition became  
a law, being part of what is now well known  
as the Ordinance of '87.

The question of federal control of slavery  
in the territories, seems not to have been  
directly before the Convention which framed  
the original Constitution; and hence it is not  
recorded that the “thirty-nine” or any of  
them, while engaged on that instrument,  
expressed any opinion on that precise ques-  
tion.

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Patterson  
George  
James

This : .at, in their understanding, no  
line divi cal from federal authority, nor  
anythin i the Constitution, properly forbade  
Congr. o prohibit slavery in the federal  
territory; else both their fidelity to correct  
principle, and their oath to support the Con-  
stitution, would have constrained them to  
oppose the prohibition.

Again, George Washington, another of the  
“thirty-nine,” was then President of the  
United States, and, as such, approved and  
signed the bill, thus completing its validity as  
a law, and thus showing that, in his under-  
standing, no line dividing local from federal  
authority, nor anything in the Constitution,  
forbade the Federal Government, to control  
as to slavery in federal territory.

No great while after the adoption of the  
original Constitution, North Carolina ceded  
to the Federal Government the country now  
constituting the State of Tennessee; and a  
few years later Georgia ceded that which now  
constitutes the States of Mississippi and Ala-  
bama. In both deeds of cession it was made  
a condition by the ceding States that the  
Federal Government should not prohibit  
slavery in the ceded country. Besides this,  
slavery was then actually in the ceded coun-  
try. Under these circumstances, Congress,  
on taking charge of these countries, did not  
absolutely prohibit slavery within them. But  
they did interfere with it—take control of it—  
even there, to a certain extent. In 1798,

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sylvania. It went  
without a word of  
passed both branches  
which is equivalent to  
In this Congress  
the “thirty-nine”  
original Constitution.

Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,  
on, Roger Sherman, Robert  
Fitzsimmons, William Few,  
Baldwin, Rufus King, William  
Clymer, Richard Bassett,  
Pierce Butler, Daniel Carroll,  
James Madison





BATTLE GROUND MEMORIAL PARK  
STILLMAN HOLLOW 1-11  
BUNKER HILL WAR

